6.   (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the measuring unit is constructed as a measuring instrument using laser triangulation.

7.   (Original) The device 1, wherein the measuring unit emits a laser beam for measuring a distance between the primary and secondary crossbeams.

8.   (Original)   The device of claim 1, wherein the secondary crossbeam includes a metallic surface, with the measuring unit being constructed for inductive or capacitive measurement.

9.   (Previously Presented)   The device of claim 1, wherein the support elements are movable in a direction of motion perpendicular to a longitudinal extent of the primary crossbeam.

10.   (Previously Presented)   The device of claim 1, wherein the secondary crossbeam has a cross-sectional profile defined by a height and a width sized to maximize a geometrical moment of inertia of the secondary crossbeam in the direction of motion.

11.   (Previously Presented)   The device of claim 10, wherein the profile is rectangular, with the geometrical moment of inertia governed by $I_0 = h \cdot b^2 / 12$, wherein I_0 is the geometrical moment of inertia, h is the height, and b is the width.

12.   (New)   The device of claim 1, wherein the rigid secondary crossbeam has two ends and is supported at the two ends by the two support elements.